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REVIEWS

Red-Figured Athenian Vases in the Metropolitan Museum of Art. By Gisela M. A. Richter, with Eighty-three Drawings by Lindsley F. Hall. In two volumes: I, Text, pp. xlvii, 249, 34 figs. II, Plates, pp. viii, 181 pl. New Haven: Yale University Press, 1936. \$40.00

This book is so important and so necessary to the student of vases that the first criticism must be, as in the case of nearly all of Miss Richter's books, its excessive price, which at once puts it out of the reach of the majority of the persons for whom it is most intended, and limits its acquisition to libraries, either of universities or museums, or some few public and private collections. In justice to the student, Miss Richter would do well to reprint in cheaper form her 'Introduction to the Study of Red-Figured Athenian Vases' (xix-xlvii) and in the catalogue proper, her remarks regarding the different styles as they appear. This, with the excellent bibliography, would make an admirable student's handbook, and would bring into a workable form, readily available, the results of researches by various scholars, notably, of course, Professor Beazley, which now have to be extracted from a mass of special books, monographs, and articles, in many foreign languages as well as English.

In justice to Miss Richter, however, it is impossible to see how the book in its present form could have been brought to a lower price level. Seldom have vases been shown in a more attractive manner. Not only are Mr. Hall's drawings most faithful and beautiful reproductions of the several specimens, but the photographs are in the main admirable, and the Meriden Gravure Co., to whom the making of the collotype plates was entrusted, has once more upheld its reputation for superlative craftsmanship; while the only word properly to describe the typography used by the Yale Press is magnificent. Rarely has this reviewer seen more beautiful pagination, with its wide and sumptuous margins, clear, sharp type

and splendidly reproduced cuts. At least four different fonts are used to create this superb impression. The bindings, too, are not merely beautiful, the colors of the red-figured ware being employed, but firm and at the same time flexible, opening easily without the backs breaking in the process. The volumes are triumphs of the book-maker's art, and such work is costly to produce, more is the pity. Much as one may feel that the price deprives the student of a well-nigh indispensable textbook, it must be admitted that those who can afford the price will get a bargain, not only in the material presented and in Miss Richter's masterly erudition, but in the manner of its presentation as a fine piece of book craft.

Miss Richter in her Preface sets forth the object she has striven to attain,—to make a 'Furtwängler-Reichhold' of the New York collection. This means that the catalogue is exclusive rather than inclusive—and again this reviewer feels that a mistake may have been made. For while the more important vases are all (or almost all) not merely adequately, but well-nigh faultlessly described, with abundant bibliographies and attributions to which no exception can be taken, yet what most students desire is a *complete* catalogue, in order to cover the entire field, for any given Museum. This is what the Corpus Vasorum strives to do—and while its presentation often leaves much to be desired, the day will come when all the Museums who cooperate in this undertaking will have their entire collection available *procul ab urbe studentibus*. Let us hope that some day the rest of the Metropolitan's red-figured and white-ground vases and its very important black-figured collection will also be equally available.

The Preface is followed by a most valuable essay, modestly called 'Notes on the Drawings' (vii-x) by Mr. Hall. Any one who plans to reproduce designs from vases ought to read and copy the bulk of this essay, so as to have it always before him, for it shows how such work should be done with the maximum of accuracy.

It has already been stated that the Introduction to the Study of Red-Figured Athenian Vases which follows (xix-xlvii) is admirable and deserves reprinting in a cheaper, handier form for the benefit of the impecunious student. It is thorough, well written, and quite up to date. Miss Richter adheres to her personal belief in the principles of Dynamic Symmetry propounded by the late Jay Hambidge, but admits that the question is 'a moot one'. We can find no fault with this statement, but feel that she is entitled to her own opinion to which she can bring much evidence that tends to support it. Miss Richter's own study of ceramics in a modern pottery school enables her to write on technique with far greater authority than do most writers on the subject.

Before the Catalogue proper is a History of the collection. Miss Richter declares that its importance is almost entirely due to two men—both deceased—Edward Robinson, who joined the Museum staff in 1906 and later became Director, and John Marshall, its European agent. During the period from 1906 to Mr. Marshall's death in 1927 the bulk of the important acquisitions were made, although a few outstanding specimens have been added since. The first important vases were given by Cesnola in 1876 and later others were added; but in 1905-06, with the purchase of the Canessa collection, the serious development of the collection began. Today the Metropolitan's collection ranks as one of the world's greatest, and is surpassed in this country (if indeed it is surpassed) only by the Museum of Fine Arts in Boston. But Miss Richter with self-effacing modesty says nothing of her own part in the building up of this collection; those who know are in duty bound to assert her fine work in this regard. To her skill and taste the Museum owes many of its best examples.

The catalogue is divided into seven headings: Early Style (525-500 B.C.) nos. 1-10; Ripe Archaic Style (500-475 B.C.) nos. 11-63; Early Free Style (475-450 B.C.) nos. 64-112; Free Style (450-420 B.C.) nos. 113-152; Late Free Style (420-400 B.C.) nos. 153-162; Ornate Style (400-370 B.C.) nos. 163-167; and Kerch Style (370-320 B.C.) nos. 168-173. No fault can be found with these dates. Each heading is preceded by an essay on the characteristics of drawing, and criteria for dating, and these essays, with the Introduction, deserve reprinting in cheaper form, for they are invaluable.

As regards the Catalogue, this reviewer would call attention to the following details: These anonymous painters whose names, assigned as a rule by Beazley, are used by common consent by all students of vases, derive these names from vases in New York here published:

The Kiss Painter (no. 9), the Orchard Painter (nos. 87-90), the Askestorides Painter (no. 106), the Methyse Painter (no. 109), the Chrysis Painter (no. 158), the New York Centauromachy Painter (no. 163), and the Suessola Painter (no. 165).

The following new artists appear in this book for the first time: the Menelaos Painter (nos. 111, 112), the Persephone Painter (nos. 124, 125), the Painter of London E497 (no. 131), the Nekyia Painter (no. 135), and the Athanasia Painter (no. 136.) Of this last artist, this vase is the only attribution to date. In addition, Beazley has sent, for inclusion in this book, a new list of attributions to the Painter of the Edinburgh Oenochoe (no. 150).

The following vases bear signatures: no. 39 (Euphronios: by the Panaitios Painter), nos. 52 and 53 (Hieron: by Makron), and No. 154 (Polion). This last is the only extant signature of the artist who signs as painter, and is therefore the basis of any attributions to him.

The following vases were considered 'lost' until acquired by the Metropolitan: nos. 24, 52, 53, 71, 105, 113, 126, 138.

The following artists are especially well represented: the Brygos Painter, Makron, the Pan Painter, the Penthesilea Painter, the Orchard Painter, the Achilles Painter, the Eretria Painter and the Washing Painter.

The following other points should be noted: no. 28 (lekythos by the Dutuit Painter) was probably copied from some well-known ancient painting, for an identical Nike, but by the Pan Painter, appears on a lekythos in Providence (Corpus Vasorum Antiquorum, Providence, I, pl. 19, 2; Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps, pp. 243-245, fig. 2.) Certainly both of these vases derive from a common original; no. 33. It should be borne in mind that the Dionokles Painter is now the Oionokles Painter. The nomenclature of these artists is apparently, like railroad time tables, 'subject to change without notice'; no. 34. Surely it is a little misleading to call the Painter of the Bowdoin Pyxis merely the 'Bowdoin Painter'. If memory serves, there is also a 'Painter of the Bowdoin Eye-Kylix'; no. 47. The title of this vase, 'Girl Fluting', is not particularly good English. We do not say in musical reviews, 'Mr. Kreisler violined magnificently'; no. 59. (Kylix by Douris) Besides the Kantharos in Brussels, another vase signed by Douris with the ἐποίησεν formula is to be seen in the National Museum in Athens; no. 74. This reviewer is fascinated with the idea that double disks such as this may be terra cotta votives of toys similar to the modern 'yoyo'. This suggestion is ingenious and not at all unlikely. It would

be too tedious to list the finest vases of this fine group any further.

The catalogue is followed by an essay on the graffiti (221-224) by Miss Marjorie J. Milne, assistant curator, which seeks to interpret them and gives parallel instances in other museums. The Bibliography (225-232) is most exhaustive; one notes few, if any, important omissions. An excellent index concludes the volume.

STEPHEN B. LUCE

Boston, Massachusetts

Wirklichkeitsbild und Gefühlsentwicklung bei Properz. By Erich Reitzenstein; pp. 110. Leipzig; Dieterich, 1936. (Philologus, Supplementband XXIX, Heft 2) 7.50M.

This work grew out of the interpretation of single poems of Propertius, and aims to give a deeper understanding of them. The author always keeps this aim within sight. Thus in the first chapter, Epigram oder Elegie?, he discusses 1.21. Rothstein, Lachmann and Leo, and Birt believe, respectively, that the soldier is being stopped by a dead man whose cenotaph is near, or by the ghost of a slain warrior, or by an apparition in a dream. The plausible suggestion made here, on the other hand, is that it was a person still living although about to die (4). This person wishes that his relatives should remember him and grieve over him (7). Reitzenstein, who feels the need of a poetical interpretation of Propertius (3), might well have recalled Gray's Elegy (lines 85-88), or, more to the point, Foscolo's lines

Ahi! su gli estinti
Non sorge fiore, ove non sia d'umane
Lodi onorato e d'amoroso pianto.
Dei Sepolcri, 87-90

The pathos and the tragic color that we perceive in 1.21 belong to the elegy rather than to the epigram. The main difference between these two genres is that the elegy (Propertius, Tibullus) displays the development of a psychological event, while the epigram does not (10-11).

In the second chapter, Properzischer und ovidischer Stil, the author criticizes H. Mersmann's theory (Quaestiones Propertianae, Diss. Münster, 1931), according to which Propertius used Ovid (Heroides) as his model. This theory is based upon the many similarities between these two poets. Mersmann's idea is that if a particular thought of Propertius is found in many passages of Ovid, then Propertius did the borrowing. Reitzenstein is of the opinion that the opposite may well be the truth. In the method of composition Propertius and Ovid differ mainly in this that the latter shows to the reader the whole external situation in the first lines of his

poems, while the former does not. Much of the space of this chapter is usefully taken by a discussion of the letter of Arethusa, 4.3, and by that of Laodamia in Heroides 13. Propertius values more the poetical, the 'elegiac' effect of a theme, than its personal or external circumstances and connections.

The third chapter, Erzählung und Gefühl, attempts to divide the subjective elegies into four groups according to the treatment of external things (das Wirklichkeitsbild). But the exigencies of the topic on hand restrict the author to the analysis of the first group, i.e., poems containing a narrative either from beginning to end, or in a speech or in a meditation, or a narrative concluded by a speech. One may read with profit his discussion of 2.29a, 2.26a (36-40), 2.22, 3.33a, 3.33b, 3.8, 3.6, 3.23 (50-69). His study of 1.3 (42-50) includes a brief comparison with Goethe's Der Besuch. In one point of the interpretation of 1.3 some scholars may not agree with Reitzenstein. He states that we do not know whether Cynthia was at the end reconciled with Propertius or she sent him away (44). Yet if we interpret correctly the spirit of the poem, can there be anything but a reconciliation if any is needed at all? In line 30 only a sense of delicacy prevented the poet from entering Cynthia's garden of Aphrodite, to use an apt phrase of Arnold Bennett. Now that she opened her eyes (lines 31-33), and expressed the painful loneliness in which she has been, would she decide to be again so lonely? Not likely. On page 47 the author says that no reason is given for the visit. As if any really should be given in writing!

In the fourth chapter, Interpolationstheorie und psychologische Interpretation, Die These Jachmann, Reitzenstein discusses 2.14 (71-74). In line 28 he adopts *ad te* from O, *litora* from FI, and changes the punctuation of both lines 28 and 29, thus

Nunc ad te, mea lux: veniet mea litora navis
Servata? an mediis sidat onusta vadis?

A dramatic effect is gained, while the high emotional tone set forth in the preceding distich is kept up, leading to the climax of the poet's feelings in the last line.

On the question of interpolations, and of the logical development of poems, Reitzenstein's opinion is similar to that of Butler-Barber, whose edition he terms (3, note 4): 'nüchtern-verständige, aber in den Erklärungen doch oft etwas dürrtliche kommentierte'. He might well have quoted them (Introduction, LXVII-LXVIII): 'Editors have not always paid sufficient attention to the personal equation, and have failed to realize that we are confronted with a poet who is at times more explosively emotional and less formal

and logical than most ancient and many modern writers.' Jachmann seems to act like these editors.

Most of the remaining chapter is dedicated to a careful discussion of 2.15 (74-91). The reviewer is glad to find a correction of the interpretation of 2.15.50 given by Rothstein both in his first edition of Propertius (1898) and in his second (1920). This interpretation is: 'ein paar Küsse sind so viel wert wie alles, was andere zur Befriedigung ihres Ehrgeizes in blutigen Schlachten gewinnen können'. Reitzenstein quite properly emphasizes the shortness of life that allows only *pauca oscula* (although in number they may be *plurima*) as the essence of the line (85): 'Die Zeit ist kurz; und wenn du küsst, soviel du küssen kannst, es wird noch wenig sein'. He might also have recalled Catullus 7 as an example of an unsatisfied desire.

The Nachtrag continues the discussion of the interpolations as a criticism of U. Knoche, Zur Frage der Properzinterpolation (RhM 85 [1936], 8-63). Students of Propertius will welcome this work.

RAYMOND MANDRA

Hunter College

A History of Foreign Words in English. By Mary S. Serjeantson; pp. ix, 354. New York: E. P. Dutton, 1936. \$6.00

Dr. Serjeantson, an Anglicist of parts, brings to the composition of this book not only an intimate familiarity with the texts of Old and Middle English, but also a thorough mastery of the details of historical English phonology, qualifications most desirable for anyone undertaking a study of the loan-words in our language. As might be expected, therefore, the earlier chapters of the book, dealing with Latin words before the Conquest (10-50), Other Foreign Elements before the Conquest (51-60), The Scandinavian Element (61-103), The French Element (104-169), as also the appendices (271-300; classified word-lists and synopses of the phonological developments observable in Old and Middle English loan-words from Latin, Old French, and Old Norse) are on the whole excellent. Particularly commendable is the author's practice of citing early occurrences of words here treated in an extended context so that the reader with some knowledge of Old and Middle English has a fair control of the semasiological developments asserted. Indeed, there is little in these earlier chapters to which exception might be taken, except for the few slips that are bound to occur when a specialist has occasion to traverse somewhat unfamiliar territory; such are, e.g., the inadvertent citation of the Accadian word for

'axe' in its genitive singular (*pilaqqi* 54), the mention of a Coptic *eb(o)u* 'elephant' (55; traceable apparently to the citation of 'copte εβου, εβυ' in Boisacq, Dict. étym. de la langue grecque s.v. ἑλέφας; the Coptic dictionaries of Spiegelberg and Crum contain no such word), or the postulated Old British **kumbā* (55) as an etymon for OE *cumb*; since both the OE word and Welsh *cwm* are masculines, the O.Brit. form might better be restored as **kumbos* (as done by Holthausen, Altengl. etym. Wb. s.v. *cumb*), or again the description of such Celtic forms as **bannōc*, **torr*, revealing as they do the loss of old endings and the assimilation of a consonantal group, as Old British. More serious, perhaps, is the casual characterization of Provençal, despite its retention of VL free *a* and of VL *c* as a stop before *a*, as a 'southern type of French' (158).

Somewhat less independent command of the material is evinced in subsequent chapters, dealing as they do with loan-words from a much wider variety of languages and acquired for the most part since Middle English times. Here of course the collections of the New English Dictionary are available, and this material Dr. Serjeantson has exploited thoroughly, supplementing it from various other sources, and putting the whole into a convenient and readily accessible form. But the arrangement of chapters seems unnecessarily out of harmony with universally accepted classifications of languages; thus, following the very lengthy account of the French element, we have Chapter VI dealing with German, Chapter VII with Italian, Chapter VIII with Spanish, and Chapter IX with 'other European languages', thus grouped: (A) Celtic, (B) Portuguese, (C) Slavonic, (D) Hungarian, (E) Miscellaneous, in which last olio a few strays from Croatian, Corsican and Modern Greek rub shoulders with words of Basque and Lappish origin. Nor is the arrangement of Chapter X, dealing with loan-words from the East, much better: (A) Arabic, (B) Indian Dialects, (C) Persian, (D) Turkic Dialects, (E) Dravidian, (F) Semitic Dialects. . . .

Other infelicities than those of arrangement occasionally occur in these later chapters. In her transliteration of Oriental words in particular Dr. Serjeantson has been at the mercy of her several sources, and various unedifying discrepancies result. Thus the Arabic definite article is sometimes separately set off (*al anbiq* 215), sometimes hyphenated (*al-koh'l* 218), sometimes completely incorporated (*almatrah* 214). The most misleading Arabic transcription I have noted is *man-kuš* (213; read instead *manquš*) 'stamped with a die'; the author's hyphenation illustrates the structure of the word about as

well as would be the case if one were to write *Wer-mut, ged-rückt* in German.

However, none of these imperfections need impair the value of the book for the non-technical user, who will find it far more convenient to refer to than is the NED. The author is to be congratulated for having given us a thoroughly useful summary of the whole field and a masterly one of that part of the field within which her special competence lies.

J. ALEXANDER KERNS

New York University

Food in Early Greece. By Kenton Frank Vickery; pp. 97. Urbana: University of Illinois Press, 1936. (Illinois Studies in the Social Sciences, vol. XX, no. 3) \$1.00

For the third time a monograph of the University of Illinois series of Studies in the Social Sciences, now running to twenty volumes, is devoted to a classical topic. Kenton F. Vickery has studied Food in Early Greece and has presented his findings in admirable form. The preface speaks of this treatise as the first of a projected series of studies of food among the peoples of the ancient Mediterranean under the direction of Professor W. A. Oldfather.

At the close of an introductory survey reminding the reader of the geography and chronology of the region to be traversed, Mr. Vickery states the principles on which his interpretation of the evidence will rest. They appear to be plausible ones, namely:

'(1) Conclusions for earlier periods are valid for later ones, but those for later periods are not valid for earlier ones.

(2) As early as the beginning of the Early Bronze Age bulky articles, including domestic animals, could be transported by sea.

(3) Extensive influxes of new elements came to the Aegean world at the beginning of each new period of the Age of Metals.

(4) From the Early Bronze Age to the end of the Middle Bronze Age the North and the South each had considerable inner unity, but there is no evidence of extensive mutual interchange of culture elements between them.

(5) During the last period the Aegean world became increasingly close-knit, and the North and South, moreover, came into close contact.'

The archaeological evidence from Crete, the Cyclades, mainland Greece, Macedonia and the Troad is then presented. For the most part this evidence is pertinent to the subject of the study; only by way of exception is the impression left that the literature of the excavation concerned has been conned with omnivorous rather than

with selective interest. For example, we read of the food and other remains in the Cretan town, Nirou Chani, and then, that Evans has called attention to the significance of the site for the study of Minoan religion. On the other hand, commendable caution is shown in the identification of skillet-shaped objects found on Siphnos as cooking vessels, and appropriate emphasis is given to the finds on Thera, preserved and dated for us by a volcanic eruption in MM III or LM I. The acceptance of Cretan motives in hunting-scenes in the frescoes at Tiryns as evidence for mainland activities is perhaps less cautious than the reluctance a page later to use Egyptian motives on pottery found at Deiras as evidence for the presence of duck or geese on the mainland. Very rarely, the rereading of a sentence is necessary to avoid ambiguity, as when it is stated that '... in Crete the Metal Age culture which developed can scarcely be compared with the Neolithic owing to the paucity of remains ...' And the reader soon learns that in appended notes useful summaries of the matter under discussion with modern analogies are given. The use of early *bothroi* is a case in point.

The chapter giving the linguistic evidence is necessarily far from conclusive. But headway is made on the analogy of English adoption of such Indian words as tobacco, potato, maize, and hominy. The author thinks 'it a very fair assumption that, if the Greeks of historic times called a Mediterranean object by a word from the language of the earlier peoples, they learned the use of that object from those peoples, or, at least, that they found the object in use among them'. The possibility that the word being examined may have entered the language from Asia Minor during historic times is thought lessened by the common culture of the whole region from early times and from the similarity of flora and fauna throughout the area. A convenient summary of plant products of probable pre-Greek nomenclature is given later in an appended note.

The second half of the monograph groups the collected data under the heads of Plant Products, Domestic Animals, Sea Food, Hunting, Trade in Food, and Preparation of Food. At the conclusions of the first four of these latter chapters notes, classified by article, period, and site give full bibliographical references to the literature consulted. Repetition is forgivable when clarity and ease of reference are attained thereby. Interesting bypaths are explored on occasion, as when the arguments favoring the use of wine and fish among the early Greeks are considered. And the conclusions, though often tentative, are convincing when remains of food, hieroglyphic

signs, articles for procuring and cooking the products or animals under discussion, and language data have been sifted and collated.

The monograph, one of unusual thoroughness and clarity, concludes in quite readable fashion as the social phases of Mycenaean hunting are mentioned, trade relations alluded to, and the generalization made that these peoples 'were about as well provided, both in foods and equipment for supplying the table, as were the Greeks of later times. . . Doubtless, could one know in detail all the recipes and combinations used in the kitchens of the Minoan princes, one could prepare a cookbook in many ways comparable with those of our own day'.

WILLIAM SENER RUSK

Wells College

Livy, Works. Vol. XI. Translated by Evan T. Sage; pp. xiii, 412. Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1936. (Loeb Classical Library) \$2.50

This volume of the Loeb Classical Library contains Books 38 and 39 of Livy and covers the period from 189 to 183 B. C. The editor, who was the editor also of the two preceding volumes, died on May 30, 1936, after a distinguished career as scholar and teacher. Before his death he had read the proofs of this volume and had partially prepared material for the remaining books of Livy.

The text is based largely upon the latest revision of Weissenborn-Mueller. The critical apparatus is rather full and quite sufficient for ordinary purposes. The translation is admirable in its accuracy and surprisingly literal without being labored. Nearly every Latin word is reproduced in an English equivalent. In a careful reading I have found only sixteen cases where this rule has been violated, and in most of these only a single word is omitted. A few phrases have escaped notice; for example, 38.50.11, *sine ulla criminum mentione*; 38.55.11, *inspectante senatu*; 39.13.9, *tamquam deum monitu*. A few mistakes or misprints have been overlooked in the proofreading. Not including punctuation, I have noted only seven of these in the Latin text and five in the translation or notes. The commentary, mainly historical, is rather more generous than in most books of the Loeb Library, and is exceedingly helpful. It gives abundant evidence of the editor's comprehensive and critical knowledge of the history of this period.

The only part of the book which I find unsatisfactory is the maps. There are maps of northern Italy, Greece, Spain, and Asia Minor, all repeated from earlier volumes, and all, with the possible exception of the last, quite inadequate. For ex-

ample, the first part of the thirty-eighth book has to do with Athamania and Aetolia; these names are not found on the map of Greece. In fact, that map is almost barren and quite useless. The Taurus Mountains are mentioned twenty times in the text, but they do not appear on the map of Asia Minor. It may be that I over-emphasize the idea that geography is the very foundation of historical knowledge. But it certainly is discouraging to be compelled constantly to refer to an atlas, and, if maps are included in a book, I believe that they should show, as far as possible, all the places mentioned in the book.

H. E. BURTON

Dartmouth College

L'activité juridique de l'empereur Claude. By Gaston May; pp. 85. Paris: Recueil Sirey, 1936. 12 fr.

It is fashionable at present to upset the traditional picture of Claudius derived from Seneca, Suetonius and Tacitus. Why May added this brochure, originally printed as two articles in the *Revue historique de droit français et étranger* (1936), to the overly long list of rehabilitations is difficult to see. He has nothing to say that has not been said better and less effusively before. We are repeatedly admonished (especially 77-85) that Claudius was passionately interested in justice, zealous in the performance of his magisterial duties, alive (like May himself) to the grandeur of Roman imperialism and its mission, and skillful as statesman and jurist. But where is the evidence? By actual count, May discusses 23 enactments, of which 2 date from other reigns, 6 are completely insignificant, 2 merely repeat earlier rulings, 2 are special grants of privilege, and 3 are measures motivated by Claudius' personal sex problems. The remaining 8 include the important *lex Claudia* emancipating adult women from agnatic *tutela* and 7 scattered measures on status, court procedure and family law, none outstanding. Hardly an imposing array for a reign of fourteen years! Not only does May bring no new understanding to the problem, but he shows a remarkable ignorance of modern scholarship, with the common French disregard for work published in other languages¹. In any event, the approach to imperial and legal history through personalities, even of rulers, is of doubtful validity.

M. I. FINKELSTEIN

College of the City of New York

¹ This defect is particularly glaring in the light of Momigliano's rich bibliographic apparatus. Two examples will suffice: 1. May still uses the sixth edition of Bruns; 2. his brief discussion of the freedmen rests on works like Wallon and the inevitable Boissier; Duff is never mentioned.

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SHORTER NOTICES

Die alphabetischen Keilschrifttexte von Ras Schamra. Herausgegeben von Hans Bauer; pp. v, 74. Berlin: de Gruyter, 1936. 3.50M.

This book, dated in the preface May 14, 1936, the seventh anniversary of the first cuneiform finds in Ras Shamra, gives a transliteration of all the alphabetic cuneiform inscriptions found to the end of 1935. Two other recent books (one by H. L. Ginsberg and the other by J. A. Montgomery and Z. S. Harris) give them only in part. After the actual text, is added a brief discussion of the cuneiform symbols used and of some differences between the vocabulary here and in other Semitic languages.

The book is not self-sufficient, since there is almost no discussion of the controversial points with which the material bristles. It must be used in connection with the adequate bibliography included both in the notes and at the end of the book. It is, however, a very useful piece of work, since it unites, in convenient form, both the inscriptions published at various times in the periodical *Syria*, and references to discussions appearing in numerous other periodicals.

Humanism and Technique in Greek Studies. By E. R. Dodds; pp. 17. New York: Oxford University Press, 1936. (Inaugural Lecture delivered before the University of Oxford, November 5, 1936) \$0.50

Asking himself what ends are served in an age of intellectual upheaval by the study of a remote civilization or whether (a braver question, because it takes nothing for granted) it can serve any end at all, Professor Dodds is sane enough to look for the explanation of the decline of the classics not in the contemporary world which has turned its back upon the old knowledge but in the old knowledge itself which has lost its relation and, therefore, its right to the attention of the contemporary world. He locates the fault in the sundering of Technique from Humanism and the recent tendency of the former, which is essentially a means, to exist as an end. He makes several concrete proposals which he hopes, if applied in the universities, might give the classics back to the humanists. In short, Professor Dodds believes that by a duplication of the attitudes which prevailed when Greek studies were at their zenith a place and a use may yet be found for them. His plan is well worth trial. But it presupposes on the part of the technicians an improbable willingness to relinquish their Pyrrhic victory over the humanists and, moreover, an inevitability of reaction in man that is more often encountered in the test tube.

ABSTRACTS OF ARTICLES

Edited by Francis R. B. Godolphin, Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.

All correspondence concerning this department should be directed to Professor Godolphin. For system of abbreviation and full names of contributors see CW 30 (1937) 105-106.

Ancient Authors

132 **Athenaeus.** Gulick, Charles B.—*Notes on Athenaeus.* Indications of omission and epitomizing. Original ending of work perhaps in middle of second column of folio 372 verso. Examples of omission seen in p. 631c7-8 and 616d (failure of excerptor to locate reference to Hypereides). In 624e28 *en ermeioni* is the reading of A, as in 515e7 it reads *ton*, not Kaibel's reported *tōn*. In 614a2 place a full stop after *euprepeis*; in line 3 of the same passage retain the *d'* after *oikousi*, as shown by Ox. Pap. ix, 154, no. 1176, p. 184. Reconstruction of the gar-

bled passage from Antiphanes' Flute-Player, 618b. Defends MSS *propolion* in 622c11 and explains from Constantine Porphyrogennetus, *De Caeremoniis*, 500.13 (Bonn), *propolōma*, as a kind of handkerchief or bandanna.

StCapps¹ 174-181

(Spencer)

133 **Cicero.** Yon, A.—*À propos de la composition chez les anciens: Le plan d'un discours de Cicéron (la IIe Catilinaire).* Minute rhetorical analysis shows that the speech does not conform closely to any genre of oratory.

REL 14 (1936) 310-326

(McCracken)

134 **Horace.** Frank, Tenney—*On Horace's Controversies with the New Poets.* Canidia identified with Caecilia Metella, daughter of Clodia, wife of the younger Clodius Aesopus, and the *filia pulehrior* of Ode 1.16. 'Ticidas,' the 'Mevius' of Vergil and Horace, was Clodius Aesopus; and 'Bavius' (Epode vi), Furius Bibaculus. Comments on the literary feud between the decadent neoterics (Cato, Bibaculus, and 'Ticidas') and the classical group (Vergil, Horace, Varius, and Messala), encouraged by Octavius and Maecenas. 'Horace was the chief protagonist of the new classicists of the Augustan period, and . . . the controversies which this task incurred left many marks in the whole range of his writing' (e.g. Serm., 1.6 and 9, *Epistula ad Pisones*, 15-18, 'very near the end of his life.')

StCapps 159-167

(Spencer)

135 **Ovid.** Boutemy, A.—*Un manuscrit inconnu de l'Ars Amatoria d'Ovide au British Museum.* The codex B.M. Addit. 14086 is assigned to about 1100 and described as the earliest copy of the vulgate text.

REL 14 (1936) 271-273

(McCracken)

136 **Seneca.** Préchac, F.—*La date du Manuscrit Vat. Lat. 4086, une des sources du texte de Sénèque, De Clementia.* This copy is probably the one executed by Roger Bacon for Clement IV about 1266.

REL 14 (1936) 273-275

(McCracken)

Literary History. Criticism

137 **Dutoit, E.**—*Le thème de 'la force qui se détruit elle-même' (Hor., Epod. 16. 2) et ses variations chez quelques auteurs latins.* There are even imitations in Corneille and Victor Hugo.

REL 14 (1936) 365-373

(McCracken)

138 **Laistner, M. L. W.**—*The Latin Versions of Acts Known to the Venerable Bede.* 'To sum up: our investigation of Bede's quotations from Acts shows that Bede relied primarily on an A-text of Vg. and on the O.L. version, e. In addition we have tried to show . . . that he at various times consulted not less than two other MSS of Jerome's translation and two of the Vetus Latin which differed substantially from e'.

HThR² 30 (1937) 37-50

(Pauli)

139 **Lowes, J. Livingston.**—*Moneta's Temple.* Keats' use of Plutarch, and specifically of a passage from the Life of Pericles as one of several sources for his account of the temple of Saturn in The Fall of Hyperion, A Vision, i.61 ff.

PMLA³ 51 (1936) 1098-1113

(Spaeth)

¹ Classical Studies Presented to Edward Capps on his Seventieth Birthday (Princeton, 1936)

² Harvard Theological Review

³ Publications of the Modern Language Association of America

140 Merrill, Robert V.—*Jean Lemaire, Du Bellay, and the Second Georgic*. Debt of Lemaire and Du Bellay (Sonnet xiii of the *Amours*) to Georgics 2.303 ff.

Modern Language Notes 51 (1936) 453-455 (Spaeth)

141 Williamson, George—*Senecan Style in the Seventeenth Century*. The English style 'which discovers a mean between brevity and prolixity . . . developed out of the loose "unexpected" period of Seneca rather than out of the formal "expected" period of Cicero.'

PhQ 15 (1936) 321-351 (Spaeth)

History. Social Studies

142 Ensslin, Wilhelm—*Der Patricius praesentalis im Ostgotenreich*. During the fifth century the title of Patricius was held by the Magister peditum praesentalis and he held office next to the imperial power. Ricimer with this title was vice-emperor. After the victory of Theoderic, the latter called himself king and abandoned the title of Patricius, but it was conferred on Romans of civil rank. After his death the title of Patricius praesentalis was held by Tuluin, a Goth, and Liberius, a Roman. This revival is apparently due to the minority of Athalarich when these men held important civil or military posts.

Klio 29 (1936) 243-249 (Johnson)

143 Ferguson, William S.—*The Athenian Law Code and the Old Attic Trittyes*. Arrangement and interpretation of fragments of the Law Code discovered in the Athenian Agora and published by Oliver in *Hesperia* 4 (1935) 1 ff. These remains of the *anagraphe* (begun 410-9, interrupted 404, resumed 403, completed 401 B.C.) are to be set in order thus: OBERVERSE, 1 Oliver; I.G.I².843; xxxx. REVERSE, I.G.II².1357b, 1357a, 2 Oliver. In the earlier draft, left incomplete in 404 B.C., the alignment of sacrifices was no doubt by cults, Athena or Zeus coming first. In the complete draft, the codifiers passed over the earlier start and framed the whole calendar more practically, first, according to the periodicity of sacrifices by years, then, according to their monthly and daily sequences. Additions to political laws during the archonship of Eukleides may be assigned to wall space between the old and the new calendar (the whole being inscribed on *stelae*, smoothed front and back, and fastened together by clamps to form a free-standing wall in the Royal Stoa.) Existence of Old Attic trittytes now proved by mention of one (Leukotainiai) from twelve previously unknown. Phratries probably not so few as the Aristotelean twelve, units not of land but of population, kin-groups more compactly centered locally in early than in historic times, and earlier in origin than the Old Attic trittytes, which however like the forty-eight naukraries were pre-Solonian.

StCapps 144-158 (Spencer)

144 Grenier, Albert—*Tibère et la Gaule*. The monetary crisis in Italy in 33 A.D., discussed by Tenney Frank (AJP 56 [1935] 336-341), extended to Gaul as well. The revolt of 21 A.D. must be attributed largely to it. Tiberius' policy in administering the province was wise but he was handicapped greatly by lack of funds.

REL 14 (1936) 373-388 (McCracken)

145 Groag, Edmund—*Zu einer Inschrift aus Dura*. Takes issue with Rostovtzeff on interpretation. The latter used the inscription to prove that

the evacuation of his Eastern conquests in Mesopotamia had been effected by Trajan himself before his death. Groag holds that this theory is untenable and maintains the generally accepted view that the evacuation was ordered by Hadrian immediately on his accession.

Klio 29 (1936) 232-236 (Johnson)

146 Hochholzer, Hans—*Zur Geographie des antiken Syrakus*. Description of site. Population ca. 480 estimated at 300,000. Contrary to prevailing view, Epipolae largely inhabited—probably by lower classes. Territorium ca. 2000 sq. kilometers, with total population ca. 600,000. Estimated annual production of wheat, 24 million kg. of which half was exported, together with wine and olives. Brief account of extent of Syracusan domination.

Klio 29 (1936) 164-172 (Johnson)

147 Keramopoulos, Antonios—*The 'Poleis' of Philip II in Macedonia*. (In Greek) Upper Macedonia, in village settlements, formed geographic areas which were also administrative. Lower Macedonia had fortified 'poleis,' but most of its population occupied villages. This state of things was taken over by the successors of Archelaus up to Philip II, who undertook a series of military, administrative, social, and civilizing reforms (Arrian 7.9-10), including, not earlier than 357 B.C., the foundation of various 'poleis' of a new type. These were not, like the prehistoric Acropoleis of Macedonia, situated on high inaccessible spots unfit for continued residence, nor on ground with a hard limestone subsurface, but on wooded hills with a softer rock yielding easily to the pick. The author's excavations at Florina (Herakleia), 1930 onward, have revealed the main characteristics very clearly and enable us to locate as Philippean 'poleis' a number of sites in the general region.

StCapps 191-203 (Spencer)

148 Lehmann-Haupt, C. F.—*Forschung zum antiken und ostasiatischen Gewicht (Mit 1 Tafel)*. A survey and criticism of the modern school of metrologists who have sought to determine the Roman libra on the basis of weights of coins by the so-called frequency table. His contention is that the weight of 327.45 gr. established by Mommsen is approximately correct and supports his argument by the evidence of a lead weight (possibly from Cyzicus) weighing 327.745 gr. which he believes to be an official weight, perhaps coming from a Roman colony. The Euboean-Attic talent weighed 29.196 kg. and the mina 436.6 gr.

Klio 29 (1936) 250-286 (Johnson)

149 Lord, Louis M.—*The Date of Julius Caesar's Departure from Egypt*. Not very much later than May 1, perhaps between April 20 and May 1, 47 B.C. Argument turns chiefly around the interpretation of *paucis diebus* in *Bellum Alexandrinum*, 33.5, an expression which cannot possibly be stretched to cover seventy-two days (March 27 to July 7), as Rice Holmes thinks. The date given above fits well with known facts about communication, a careful timetable of Caesar's progress from Alexandria to Zela, and his arrival in Pontus on July 29.

StCapps 223-232 (Spencer)

150 Robinson, Charles Alexander, Jr.—*Alexander the Great and the Barbarians*. Confirmation of Tarn by examination of Alexander's social and political practice during his known career. 'When we read . . . that Alexander prayed for unity and concord and partnership in rule between Macedonians and Persians, when he says that God is the common father of all men, there is no reason to doubt it. In

fact, it is exactly what we should expect, for it is simply the expression of what he had long practised and advocated.'
StCapps 298-305

(Spencer)

Art. Archaeology

151 Kourouniotes, K.—*Censers at Eleusis*. (In Greek) Widespread use of incense in antiquity contrasts with scarcity of surviving censers. Type known mainly through representations on ancient works of art. Two of black-figured fashion described here. Museum No. 1238, base and two parts of foot (0.27 m.) fairly well preserved and showing respectively: chariot-race; Apollo, Artemis, and Leto; Hermes, Dionysus, and two goddesses (?) in procession. No. 1239, upper part of foot (0.15 m.) showing Dionysus and three women. Date, about end of sixth century B.C. Connection with Dionysus and Eleusinian deities clear. Bowls and covers to be added by comparison with specimens in National Museum. StCapps 204-216

(Spencer)

152 Luce, Stephen B.—*Two Red-Figured Lekythoi in Providence*. Both of the ripe archaic period. 35.708 (30.2 cm. height, 10.8 cm. diameter): Nike in flight with lyre in hand, by Pan Painter? 35.707 (30.3 cm. height, 11.2 cm. diameter): left Hera (?) in long chiton and himation, with diadem and round earrings, facing right, holding phiale in left and long staff (scepter?) in right hand; opposite, winged female figure (Iris?), similarly clad but having black-bordered himation and a bandeau; hesitatingly ascribed to the Providence painter. StCapps 243-245

(Spencer)

153 Orlandos, Anastasios—*The Fountain of Eleusis*. (In Greek) Reconstruction of edifice in Corinthian style, formerly covering fountain near eastern one of two triumphal arches, on basis of extant remains and comparison with Hadrianic library at Athens. Date about the middle of the second century A.D.

StCapps 282-294

(Spencer)

154 Philadelphus, Alexandros—*Torso of a Female Statue in the National Museum of Athens*. (In Greek) Museum number 3397. Pentelic marble piece, dithyrambically identified from draperies and evident posture as Nereid riding on dolphin. Period perhaps end of fifth century. Location with reference to temple of Asklepios in Epidauros (its provenance?) not certain.

StCapps 295-297

(Spencer)

155 Robinson, David M.—*A State Seal-Matrix from Panticapaeum*. Rectangular bronze mould or matrix with red and green patina, now in Baltimore, from Ritsos Collection, said to have been found in grave at Kertch (ancient Panticapaeum.) Probably not gold beater's matrix. Obverse length 0.093 m., width 0.069 m. Reverse, 0.085 and 0.064. Thickness 0.016 to 0.018 m. Weight 693.5 gm. Mould cast in convex form. Reverse and four sides left rough. Obverse rasp-smoothed. Mark of engraving tool with which slipped near tip of third strand of hair below right ear of obverse intaglio design, lion's scalp facing in shield border (height 0.059 m., width 0.0575 m., greatest depth of intaglio 0.006 m.) This design first obverse type used for city's coinage down to first quarter fourth century B.C., period when use of such dies is presumed alien to Greek genius, but when Baltimore specimen must be dated. Panticapaeum not on Persian, but on Aeginetan standard slightly modified. Tables of weights for coins: Sinope, Panticapaeum, Olbia.

StCapps 306-313

(Spencer)

156 Stillwell, Richard—*A Terra cotta Group at Corinth*. Fragments found in well near Temple E, on high ground west of market place: head with snail-shell curls below close-fitting helmet; group with most of body of fallen figure and one leg each of two striding figures; detached fragments. Date, near end of sixth century B.C. Subject, combat of Amazons with Heracles?

StCapps 318-322

(Spencer)

157 Young, Clarence H.—*Emotional Expression in Attic Grave Stelae*. Examination of twenty-one specimens shows that 'certain sculptors tried to differentiate between the living and the dead. Moreover, whenever the inscription on a monument affords a check, we find that it is the deceased whose face is represented as calm and showing no signs of the physical effects of grief and suffering.'

StCapps 364-368

(Spencer)

Epigraphy. Palaeography. Numismatics

158 Niedermann, Max—*L'inscription de la colonne rostrale de Duilius* (C.I.L. 1² 25). The orthography of the extant stone shows it to be, not an imitation by a cutter of imperial times, but a genuine, though modernized, copy of the original (260 B.C.).

REL 14 (1936) 276-287

(McCracken)

159 Ullman, Berthold Louis—*Early Greek Alphabets, with Especial Reference to Phrygian*. Kirchhoff's conservative influence on dating of inscriptions gradually loses ground. Limits are slowly being moved back to early eighth or late ninth century B.C. Inscriptions on Midas and other tombs probably eighth century rather than later. Previously unnoticed confirmation in Midas inscription of Tyana, which clearly refers to the great monarch of the eighth century. In presence of eighth century writing which looks like sixth, other early Greek inscriptions should probably be dated earlier than is generally supposed, even making all allowances for retardation in some localities. Recent discoveries have thrust back date of Semitic alphabet from which Greek was derived perhaps a whole millenium beyond the conventional 1000 B.C.

StCapps 333-342

(Spencer)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

160 Bornkamm, Günther—*Όμολογία, zur Geschichte eines politischen Begriffs*. In Plato όμολογία is an integral part of the Socratic dialogue as a means of arriving at truth, and has also a political connotation: willing acceptance of the primacy of the Polis in matters of justice. In Aristotle it has a purely rhetorical connotation. In Stoic writings it generally occurs adverbially—όμολογουμένως ζήν, living in harmony with the Cosmos.

H 71 (1936) 377-393

(Greene)

161 Calogero, Guido—*La Logica del Secondo Eleatismo*. Preliminary publication of a chapter from the author's Storia della Logica Antica. Evaluates the contributions of Zeno and Melissus to Eleaticism. Zeno's basic concepts were Unity and Plurality, rather than the Parmenidean Being and Not-Being. He developed a dialectic which ultimately undermined his own views. Melissus interpreted the Parmenidean Being as existing in space and time; and by developing the view that ultimate reality must be eternal, he made the most significant contribution of Eleaticism to later thought.

A&R 38 (1936) 141-170

(DeLacy)

162 Elderkin, George W.—*Studies in Early Athenian Cult*. Comparison of Triton, father of Triton-

geneia before she became Athena and child of Zeus, with Osiris as god of grain (*triptos, tri(b)o*) and of water (the earlier name of the Nile was Triton.) Identification of tomb of Osiris behind the Saïte temple of Athena (Herodotus 2.169-171) with that of Cecrops-Erechtheus in the Erechtheum. Mycenaean cult of taumorphous Poseidon at Athens replaced by that of the divine ox Erechtheus which came from near Troy with Athena following an invasion of Amazons. The *bous en polei* (Porphyry, *De Abstinencia*, 2.29), a bronze memorial fittingly erected by the council of the Areopagus (Ares was father of the Amazons), commemorated this sacred animal, which worked a plot on the north slope of the Acropolis and was housed on the present site of the Erechtheum. At the annual slaughter of the ox Arrephorae carried its *arren*, as the Caryatids transported its *karua*, for a fertility charm from the Erechtheum to the shrine of Aphrodite (recently discovered by Broneer on the north slope of the Acropolis.) The names Erechtheus, Erichthonius, Ennosigaios and Cecrops (with that of his son Erysichthon) refer either to the horns or to the agricultural function of the ox, which rends or shakes the earth by ploughing it. Their anguiform extremity as Tritopatores links them with their mother Earth rather than with their father, Triton-Poseidon.

StCapps 106-123

(Spencer)

163 Hoey, A. S.—*Rosaliae Signorum*. A closely reasoned discussion of *rosaliae signorum*, mentioned twice on a papyrus document found 1931-32 at Dura-Europos and 'containing a list of the festivals which were officially celebrated by the Roman garrison in the city'. The author states it was a rose festival of the carnival type and 'one of the many such that were being celebrated in the Roman Empire at this season. The rose festival of the standards is not fundamentally different from the rose festivals of the amphitheatre or of the market.'

HThR 30 (1937) 15-35

(Pauli)

164 Pettazoni, Raffaele—*Confession of Sins and the Classics*. Evidence is cited for confessional practices associated with the religions of 'the Egyptian Isis, the Anatolian Great Mother, and the Dea Syria. . . . Apart from Orphism, where the confession of sins appears, as it were, only in eschatological projection, it may be said that there is one place only in the ancient Greek world where a kind of confession was actually practised'; namely, the island of Samothrace.

HThR 30 (1937) 1-14

(Pauli)

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

Compiled from publishers' trade lists, American, British, French, German, Italian and Spanish. Some errors and omissions in these lists are inevitable, but CW makes every effort to ensure accuracy and completeness. Books received immediately upon publication (or before appearance in the trade lists) are given a brief descriptive notice. Prospective reviewers who have not previously written for CW and who wish to submit sample reviews are urged to choose unnoticed books accessible to them in libraries.

Ancient Authors

Claudianus. Steinbeiss, Heinz—*Das Geschichtsbild Claudians*; pp. 68. Halle: Klinz, 1936. (Dissertation)

Cyprian. Schrijnen, Josef und Christine Mohrmann—*Studien zur Syntax der Briefe des hl. Cyprian*, T. 1; pp. xii, 191. Nijmegen: Dekker u. van de Vegt, 1936. 3.50fl.

Libanius. Pack, Roger A.—*Studies in Libanius and Antiochene Society under Theodosius*; pp. xi, 126.

Menasha, Wis.: George Banta Publishing Co., 1935. (Dissertation)

Translation and commentary of Libanius' 'Concerning the Prisoners' (Or. XLV). Two long introductory chapters on Libanius' attitude toward the social forces of his day.

Martianus Capella. May, Friedrich—*De sermone Martiani Capellae (ex libris I et II) quaestiones selectae*; pp. 97. Marburg: Euker, 1936. (Dissertation)

Literary History. Criticism

Härke, Gudrun—*Studien zur Exkurstechnik im römischen Lehrgedicht (Lukrez und Vergil)*, mit e. Anh. über Manilius; pp. 68. Würzburg: Triltsch, 1936. (Dissertation)

Hengstl, Maria Hereswitha—*Totenklage und Nachruf in der mittellateinischen Literatur seit dem Ausgang der Antike*; pp. 183. Würzburg: Mayr, 1936. (Dissertation)

Zeitvogel, Albert—*Addisons Cato: Eine geschichtl. u. dram. Quellenuntersuchg.*; pp. 63. Hamm: Zeitvogel u. Lomb, 1936. (Dissertation)

History. Social Studies

Cary M.—*A History of Rome down to the Reign of Constantine*; pp. xvi, 820, ill. maps. New York: Macmillan, 1935. \$3.50

Aims to provide a comprehensive survey of Roman history in one volume and to interpret its meaning and function in world history.

Falkenstein, Adam—*Archaische Texte aus Uruk*; pp. vi, 76, 71 (plates), 216. Leipzig: Harrassowitz, 1936.

Friedell, Egon—*Kulturgeschichte des Altertums. Leben u. Legende der vorchristl. Seele. T. 1, Ägypten u. Vorderasien*; pp. xii, 478. Zürich: Helikon-Verl., 1936. 10M.

Hampe, Roland—*Frühgriechische Sagenbilder in Böotien*; pp. 111, pls., ill. Athens: Deutsches Archäol. Inst., 1936. (Dissertation)

Jäntere, Kaarlo—*Die römische Weltreichsidee und die Entstehung der weltlichen Macht des Papstes*; pp. xxii, 360. Abo: Turun Yliopiston Kustantama, 1936.

Kroymann, Jürgen—*Sparta und Messenien: Untersuchgn. zur Überlieferg. d. messenischen Kriege*; pp. xxxiv, 115. Berlin: Weidmann, 1937. (Dissertation) 9M.

Wright, Marion Logan—*Biblical Costume*; pp. 106, ill. New York: Macmillan, 1937. \$1.75

Art. Archaeology

Ipek. Jahrbuch für prähistorische u. ethnographische Kunst. *Annuaire d'art préhistorique et ethnographique. Annual Review of prehistoric and ethnographical art. Anuario d'arte preistorica e etnografica. Anuario de arte prehistórica e etnográfico*, Jahrgang 10, 1935, edited by Herbert Kühn; pp. 203, ill. Berlin u. Leipzig: de Gruyter, 1936. 34M.

Napp, Adolf Ernst—*Der Altar von Pergamon*; pp. 8, 32 pls. Munich: F. Bruckmann, 1936. 2.80M.

Thirty-two excellent plates of the Pergamene altar including one of the remains, four of modern reconstructions and twenty-seven of the individual figures.

Epigraphy. Paleography. Numismatics

Hallbauer, Franz—*De numeralibus Latinis epigraphicis*; pp. vii, 154. Halle: Klinz, 1936. (Dissertation)

Philosophy. Religion. Science

Schnyder, Wilhelm—*Acht Studien zur christlichen Altertumswissenschaft und zur Kirchengeschichte*; pp. 162, ill. Luzern: Räber, 1937. 2.90M.

THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION OF THE ATLANTIC STATES

The Thirtieth Annual Meeting

WILL BE HELD AT

NEW YORK UNIVERSITY
NEW YORK, N. Y.

ON

FRIDAY AND SATURDAY, APRIL 30-MAY 1, 1937

INFORMATION

Subscription Dinner—The annual subscription dinner will be held at the Hotel Brevoort on Friday, April 30th at 7:15 sharp. Admission to the dinner will be by ticket only (\$2.00). Tickets should be purchased in advance.

Invitation Luncheon—The members are invited to be the guests of New York University at Luncheon on Saturday.

RESERVATIONS—Those who plan to be present at the Dinner or at the Luncheon, or at both Dinner and Luncheon, should send notice to that effect to Professor E. L. Hettich, 100 Washington Square East, New York, N. Y.

Remittance (two dollars per person) should accompany notice of intention to be present at the Dinner.

Notice of Remittance should reach Professor Hettich by Thursday, April 9th, at the very latest.

Nearby Hotels are:

BREVOORT, Fifth Avenue at Eighth Street. Single room with bath, \$3.50; double, \$4.00; single room without bath, \$2.00; double, \$3.00

ALBERT, 65 University Place and Ninth Street. With bath, \$2.50; without bath, \$1.50

HOLLEY, 36 Washington Square. Single room, \$2.50; double, \$3.50-\$4.00

LAFAYETTE, University Place and Ninth Street. With bath, \$3-\$3.50; without bath, \$2.00

Local Committee on Arrangements

ALLEN P. BALL, College of the City of New York; ROBERT H. CHASTNEY, Townsend Harris High School; FRANCIS P. DONNELLY, S.J., Fordham University; MOSES HADAS, Columbia University; E. ADELAIDE HAHN, Hunter College; MARION PRATT, Curtis High School; LUCY M. PRESCOTT, Abraham Lincoln High School; ERNST RIESS, White Plains, New York; ROLLIN H. TANNER, New York University; CHARLES A. TONSOR, Grover Cleveland High School; EDNA WHITE, Dickinson High School, Jersey City, N. J.; ERNEST L. HETTICH, New York University, *chairman*.

(PROGRAM OVER-LEAF)

TENTATIVE PROGRAM

Friday, April 30

1:00 P.M. Meeting of Executive Committee

AFTERNOON SESSION
(EAST BUILDING, BLUE ROOM)

3:00 P.M. Reading of Papers, PROF. ERNST RIESS presiding

Words of Welcome, by RUFUS D. SMITH, Provost, New York University

Response for the Association, by PROF. SHIRLEY H. WEBER, President

Report of Secretary-Treasurer, appointments of committees, announcements

Pagan Educational Facilities Used by Early Christians, by SISTER M. DE CHAUTEL, Seton Hill College*Ancient Literary Criticism*, by PROF. FRANCIS R. B. GODOLPHIN, Princeton University*High Lights from the Classics on Present Problems*, by CHARLES A. TONSOR, Grover Cleveland High School

Informal session for meeting speakers and for general sociability (GREEN ROOM)

EVENING SESSION
(HOTEL BREVOORT)

7:15 P.M. Subscription Dinner, PROF. SHIRLEY H. WEBER presiding

TOASTS:

REV. J. S. DINNEEN, S.J., President, St. Peter's College

PROF. LA RUE VAN HOOK, Columbia University, President, New York Classical Club

DR. JOHN L. TILDSLEY, Assistant Superintendent of High Schools, New York, N. Y.

PROF. GEORGE D. HADZSITS, University of Pennsylvania

ADDRESS:

Modern Lessons from Ancient Forms of Government, by PROF. JOHN A. SCOTT, Northwestern University

Saturday, May 1

MORNING SESSION
(EAST BUILDING, BLUE ROOM)

9:30 A.M. Reading of Papers, PROF. DUANE STUART, Princeton University, presiding

Illustrations of Rome and Vicinity in Recent Textbooks, by DR. JOHN F. GUMMERE, William Penn Charter School*The Greek House as Discovered at Olynthus*, by PROF. DAVID M. ROBINSON, Johns Hopkins University*Coin Hoards*, by EDWARD T. NEWELL, President, American Numismatic Society*Tulliola Mea*, by PROF. JAMES STINCHCOMB, University of Pittsburgh

12:00 Invitation Luncheon at New York University (GREEN ROOM)

AFTERNOON SESSION
(EAST BUILDING)

2:00 P.M. Business Meeting (BLUE ROOM), PROF. SHIRLEY H. WEBER, presiding

Report of Committees, Election of Officers, Report of Editor of CW

Symposium on Tests and Testing, MILTON E. LOOMIS, Dean of Washington Square College, New York University, presiding

SPEAKERS:

For the Secondary Education Board, ISAAC THOMAS, The Hill School

For the Educational Records Bureau, JOHN C. FLANAGAN

For the College Entrance Examination Board, WHITNEY J. OATES, Princeton University